

Dablon and Marquette went to the mission of Sault St. Marie. In the same year, Father Nicholas, who was on the mission with Allouez, conducted a deputation of "Nez Perces," an Algonquin tribe, to Quebec, and Father Allouez went to the mission at Green Bay. Sault St. Marie was made the centre of their missionary labors among the Algonquin tribes. In the year 1671, Nicholas Perrot was sent by M. Courcelles (Intendant in the province, in the absence of M. Talon, who had gone to France on a special mission,) to the Algonquin tribes, to induce them to send deputies to the Sault St. Marie, for the purpose of entering into an alliance with the French visiting the tribes north, with whom the French had commerce; he left the straits and went to visit the Miamis, at Chicago. "Tetchoua" was the head chief of the nation, and could bring into the field four or five thousand combatants. He himself seems to have preserved the dignity and state of royalty, as he never, according to Perrot, moved "without a guard of forty warriors, who kept watch day and night about his cabin." His reception was in accordance with the dignity of the chief, and the rank of the ambassador. Perrot remained among the Miamis some days. The chief would have accompanied him, but was, owing to his age, dissuaded from doing so by his subjects. He gave full power, however, to the deputation of Pottawotamies, who accompanied Perrot, to act for him at the conference at the Sault. Perrot was unable to visit the Mascoutins or the Kickapoos, but returned to the Straits. The conference took place in the month of May, 1671. Father Allouez made them a speech; deputies were in attendance from all the tribes north as far as Hudson's Bay. The deputies acknowledged subjection to the French monarch, and declared they would have no king but the "Grand Ononchio of the French." Two cedar posts were placed in the ground, and to these were attached the cross and the arms of France; and the envoy, M. de St. Lussou, declared, through Father